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and *huad* [13. 1], what. *Huem* appears as nom. sing., but it reminds one strongly of the Old Norse dative *hveim*.

Of all the pronominal forms the indefinites are the most numerous. Beginning with *nog-en*, some, we find the nom. [22. 17] and acc. [45. 20], and the neuter *nogett* [75. 12] and *noget* [58. 18].

Ingen, no one, nom. [5. 20], acc. [74. 21] and neuter *intett* [52. 10], *intet* [53. 11] and *intheit* [87. 20].

Note. The doubling of the *t* in these two pronouns is without phonetic significance.

Somme [33. 7], some, appears only as nom. : as also *hon som*, [38. 9], whoever.

Huer, each, nom. [5. 5] and dat. [72. 14], and the extended form *huercken* [43. 9].

Note 1. *Huer* is weakened from the earlier form [1393.-1491] *hvar*, according to Old Norse *hvarr*, Old Norwegian, *hverr*. In Old Danish the distinction between "each of two" and "each of many," so consistently kept up in the Old Norse forms *hvarr* and *hvêrr* respectively, does not appear, so far as can be seen. In the two cases cited, reference is made to more than two.

Note 2. *Huercken* corresponds to Old Norse *hverge*. This change of the spirant to the voiceless explosive sometimes occurs in Old Norse under special circumstances. In the earliest of the Old Danish remains we find the spirant.

Note 3. Under the head of the second personal pronoun should be inserted the assimilation with the verb *skaltu* [62. 12]. This is the only case in the play, everywhere else the two words are separate ; as, *schalt du* [68. 7], *skalt du* [67. 9], and numerous others.

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THE PATOIS OF THE CANTON DE VAUD.

Phonologie des patois du Canton de Vaud.

Par A. ODIN, Halle, 1886. VIII, 166 pp.

As the work of a beginner this treatise is promising : the choice of the subject is a good one, the plan has been ably carried out, and the faults are of such a character as may be

excused in the earliest contributions of a scholar.

Since 1874, when ASCOLI, the great Italian linguist who has done most for promoting the study of the Romance dialects, for the first time treated in his 'Schizzi francoprovenzali' the French dialects of Switzerland, Savoy, Franche-Comté and Dauphiné as a group of dialects standing by itself, distinct from the French as well as from the Provençal, the dialects of all the French Cantons of Switzerland have been made the subject of special investigation by MM. HÆFELIN and AYER (Neuchâtel and Fribourg), RITTER (Geneva), CORNU and GILLIÉRON (Valais); with the exception of the most important of them all, the dialect of the Canton de Vaud. I say the most important, because this Canton is the largest and most centrally situated of them all, and has the greatest variety of physical contours. It will therefore yield the largest variety of dialectic shades and supply the intermediate link of the whole series. By taking up this important dialect MR. ODIN has, accordingly, filled up a real gap, and, speaking in general, has done this in a very satisfactory manner. All the more so, as the task was no easy one; for the author distinguishes not less than eleven groups, one of which he further divides into seven sub-dialects.

It is true, the author might have greatly simplified this task by studying most thoroughly the dialect of one or two or even three single communes of different parts of the Canton, and by presenting a complete view of the facts. He would thus have given an idea of the whole dialect as well,—an idea which, though not complete, would at least have been a consistent one. In this way, I should say, one ought always to proceed in studying for the first time a dialect of great variety. The language of one or two places having been fixed in a manner that can be in every sense relied upon, subsequent investigation will easily supply the peculiarities of the rest.

MR. ODIN, however, having aimed at the higher object of giving a general survey of the dialect of the "pays de Vaud," we have only to accept his work as it stands. He seems, indeed, to have had sufficient information at his command for the purpose intended, and

has thus made a valuable contribution to Romance language study. I have, however, some criticisms to offer, especially as to the form in which the facts are presented.

1. As regards the transcription of the sounds, it is much to be regretted that this author, like so many others, has adopted a system of his own, using, e. g., *ɛ* for the French "*e muet*," *ñ* to indicate the nasalisation of the preceding vowel, *ç* for the voiceless *th* and *z* for the voiced, *hy* for the German *ch*, etc. Is there to be no end of creating new alphabets, or of using old ones in a new way? That the inventor of new signs is not necessarily a sound phonetician, the case of Mr. ODIN sufficiently shows. He makes no difference between the voiceless English *th* and the Spanish *c* before *e* or *i*; identifies even the voiced English *th* with the voiceless Spanish *z* (page 19); and when he has to deal with a new sound, treats us to a description of it like the following: "*L est un son unique en son genre. Il s'obtient par un tour de langue en sens latéro-vertical*" (pp. 19, 100).

2. The facts regarding the accented vowels are presented in the old-fashioned tripartite division of short and long vowel, and vowel "*in positione*." This arrangement has the great inconvenience of separating facts which belong together, as the long *e* (numbers 38-43) and short *i* (66-70), or long *o* (77-82) and short *u* (107-114); and the still greater disadvantage of confounding in one category resultants which are the outcome of diverse causes. This accounts for the confusion that reigns in the chapters headed: *e entravé* (50-59), *i entravé* (71-78), *o entravé* (88-100), *u entravé* (115-125), where no distinction is made between the short and the corresponding long vowel.

3. The chapter treating of the unaccented vowels is defective in this and in other respects. Under the "vowels in hiatus," the cases in which one of the two vowels has the accent ought to have been carefully distinguished from those where two unaccented vowels stand together. And among the former cases further discrimination was necessary between those in which the first vowel is accented, and those in which the second has the accent. The rules are here enunciated with

perplexing uncertainty and even contradictions like the following are met with. On page 66 we read: "*La voyelle persiste toujours lorsqu'elle est longue; elle disparaît lorsqu'elle est brève*;" but on the very next page we are told that "*A long ou bref se maintient le plus souvent*." MR. ODIN seems to be ignorant of DARMESTER's important article on this subject published some twelve years ago in the *Romania*.

To these remarks on mistakes of a more general character let us add a few others on special cases. The accented vowel of *frâ-trem*, *pâtrem*, *mâtrém*, *quâdrum*, (31) as well as that of *câpram* (33) and *âquam* (34), of *créd-ere* and *pétram* (51), stands in an open syllable; these examples ought, therefore, not to be found under the head of "*a entravé*" and "*e entravé*," nor ought the preposition *de* (38) and the conjunction *et* (44) to stand among the examples of the accented vowels; nor *hoc* (79) among those of long *o*.—The explanation of *tshaire*, *tshäre* (43), as being the Latin *CAD-ERE* with the accent on the termination (*CADÈRE*), and of *kuaire*, *kuäre* (222 and 403) as representing *COQUÈRE*, with the same shifting of the accent, is certainly wrong. The two Latin verbs accentuated on the termination of the infinitive would have left no trace of the final *-re*, for the infinitive endings *-âre*, *-êre*, *-îre* have become *-a*, *-ai*, *-i* in this patois; *-re* is characteristic only for the infinitive of the third conjugation, just as in French, the reason for this being the same in both languages.—The etymon of *bussi* 'heurter, frapper' is not *PULSARE*, since the *b-* and the *-i* could hardly be accounted for. I trace it to the Allem. *botzen*, and therefore to the same root as French *bouter*, Ital. *bottare*.—*Salyaite* (65) cannot be a participial form *SALĪTAM* (*salīre*) merely with shortened *i*; the *t* of such a form could not have remained. As *draite* is Latin *DIRĒCTAM*, so *salyaite* points to a form *SALĒCTAM*, participle formed on the analogy of *COLLECTA*, as in Old French, Provençal and some dialects of Raetia and Northern Italy.—In *daivo* "debeo," *ressaivo* "recipio" (213), no transposition of the unaccented *e* or *i* of "debeo" "recipio" into the accented syllable has taken place; since the 2nd and 3rd person have the same *ai*, owing it to the accented vowels *ē* and

ŷ in an open syllable, it must be accounted for in the same way in the first person, and *DEBO *RECFO are to be regarded as the Latin forms for *daivo*, *ressaivo*.—MR. ODIN is at a loss how to explain the *tsh* (=Latin c before a) in *tshe*, *tshera* CARUM, CARA, for the regular *ts* which occurs in another form of the feminine, in *tsira*. The *tsh* seems to represent the fusion of *ts* with the following *i*; for *tshe*, *tshera*, as well as *tsira*, pre-suppose the older forms *tsie*, *tsiera*. As in Old French and Raetian dialects, this *ie* has had at one time the stress on the *i*, at another on the *e*. These different accentuations are represented by *tsira* and *tshera*. In *tsira* the strongly accented *i* of *tsiera* has entirely absorbed the *e*, while *tshera* represents *tsiéra*, in which the unaccented *i* "in hiatus" becomes the consonant *y* and *tsy* = *tsh*. Therefore we have in the examples exhibited in number 312 *-tsi* on the one hand, *tshe* on the other, as *martsy* or *martshé* MERCATUM, *setsy* or *setshé* SICCARE, etc. This explanation is confirmed by the fact that Latin c before unaccented a or before accented "a entravé" never turns into *tsh*, but becomes *ts*, as in *setse* SICCA, *artse* ARCA, *fortse* FURCA, etc., or *tsan* CAMPUM and CANTUM, *tsä* CARNEM and CARRUM, etc. (cf. number 312 and page 165). The same explanation holds good for the corresponding voiced sound, as the examples of 313 show; *-dzi* or *dje* in *tserdzi* or *tserdjé* CARRICARE, *predzi* or *predjé* PREDICARE, but only *dz* in *mandze* MANICA, *demendze* DOMINICA, or in *dzono* GALBINUM, *dzuye* GAUDIA, *dzuta* GABATA.—The *d* in *pedance* (325) does not admit the etymon PICTANTIAM. I take it for the present participle of *petere* 'to ask for, to beg.'—There is of course no prothesis of *y* in *yä*, *ye* HERI (413), the *y* is the regular outgrowth of the unaccented *i* in the former *iër*.

I close this review by pointing out some of the best chapters of the book. Such are: the accented vowel *a* in connection with a palatal consonant (pp. 21-25), point which MR. ASCOLI made the main criterium of the whole Franco-Provençal group of dialects; the suffix *-arium* (pp. 30-32); the long *e* and *o* in open syllable (pp. 34 and 47-48); the final unaccented vowels (pp. 77-80); the combinations of the consonant *l* (pp. 101-108); the general re-

marks on the shifting of the accent (pp. 145-148). All of these show the author's ability in tracing the history of linguistic phenomena. Two of them deserve special remark. The one treats of a very curious fact of "Satzphonetik," as described on page 32, and the other is the first attempt at explaining a well known but unaccounted-for irregularity in the past participle of those verbs of the first conjugation which end in *-i* or *-e* (as the case may be) in the Infinitive. The explanation, as given on pp. 23-24, is not quite satisfactory, yet I think the problem is at least halfway solved by MR. ODIN. I accept his manner of explaining the feminine of the participle, but not the masculine. The latter seems to have had its own development, although both genders use only one form. I cannot give here the arguments for my opinion, as in fact they need reconsideration and, being long, will find better place in a separate note. But this I may state, that MR. ODIN was at any rate much mistaken, in writing the note on page 24: *Il serait par trop baroque . . . de supposer que la palatale aurait empêché le passage de l' a à l' o.*" This "par trop baroque" supposition represents a plain fact in certain French and Raetian Dialects, which are in precisely the same case.

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A German Grammar for Schools and Colleges, based on the Public School German Grammar of A. L. MEISSNER, M. A., PH. D., D. LIT., Professor of Modern Languages in Queen's College, Belfast, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für das Studium der neueren Sprachen zu Berlin. By EDWARD S. JOYNES, M. A., Professor of Modern Languages in South Carolina University. Revised Edition, 1888. D. C. Heath & Co. 394 pp., 8vo.

Kaum ein Jahr nach dem ersten Erscheinen dieses Buches sehen wir es schon in verbesserter und vermehrter Gestalt vor uns—ein Beweis dafür, dass die vorzügliche Methode und die praktische Anlage der neu bearbeiteten Grammatik von unseren Schulmännern schnell erkannt und gewürdigt worden sind. Ein Vergleich der zweiten Auflage mit der ersten ergibt, dass der Bearbeiter sein Werk